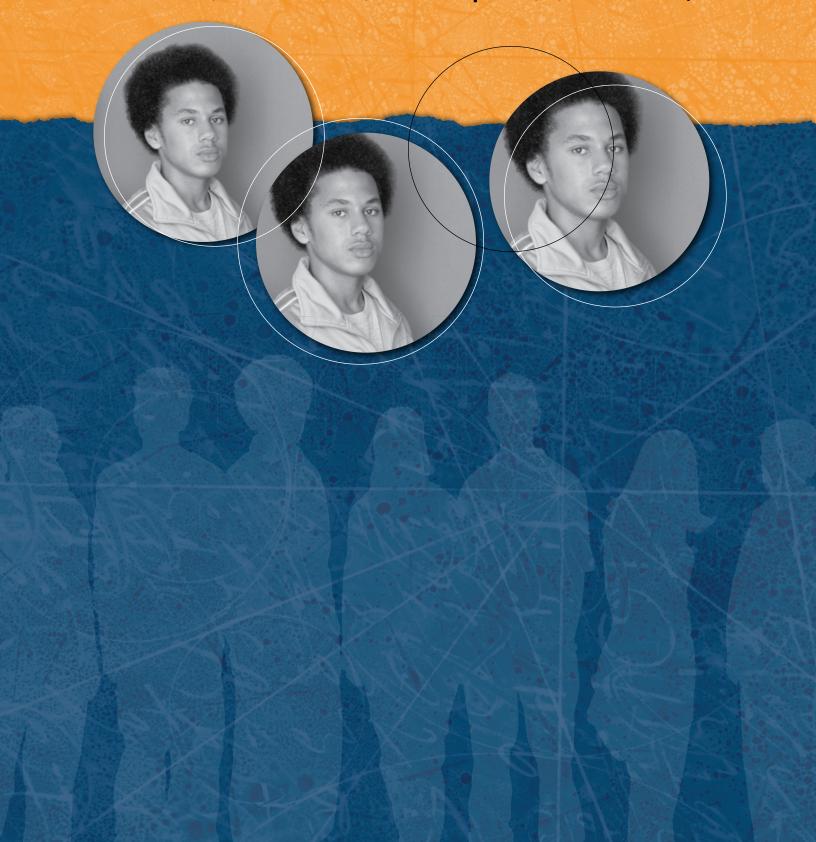# CHAPTER 4
WASHINGTON STATE INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY APPENDIX

Appendix A

A1. Methods

A1.1 Data Sources. This analysis used data from four sources.

1) Children's Administration Case Management Information System (CAMIS). These are the administrative data from the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) Children's Administration. CAMIS is a relational database. Data are routinely downloaded for management purposes. The source of our data was the November 2007 download which included all cases recorded since July 1997. We received four parts of the download data.

   A) All referrals. These could include referrals to the Division of Licensed Resources for complaints against licensed facilities. We extracted only the CPS referrals where the suspected abuser was a parent or caretaker. The dataset provided information from the intake including: child information including name, date of birth, gender, race, type of alleged abuse, the type of referrer, race of the child, ID, DSHS administrative region, office DSHS office taking the referral, intake worker, and risk tag at intake.

   B) Accepted referrals. This dataset consisted only of accepted CPS referrals. We again restricted the data to cases where parents or caretakers were the alleged abuser.

   C) Placements. This data set contained information on child placements, including children in-home placements. Placement information include begin and end dates of placement episodes, reasons for removing the child from home and the current or most recent placement type (e.g. foster home, relative home, group home, etc.), legal status. If the placement has ended, the table indicates the result, for example, reunified, guardianship, or adoption.

   D) Legal actions. This table provides a record of court occurrences. For example, it records with dates such things as shelter care hearings, dependency orders, permanency planning hearings, and termination of parental rights.

2) Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS). We obtained court records for dependency and termination cases filed between July 1997 and August 2007. These data included person identifiers and docket records from which we could identify hearings, petitions, and court orders.

3) Food stamp records. The DSHS Division of Research and Data Analysis matched the CAMIS person identifiers of children were being the alleged victims of CPS referrals against records for families receiving food stamps during 2004. This match allowed us to use food stamp receipt as a proxy for poverty in the descriptive statistics as well as the regression analyses.

4) Census 2000. To identify the racial distribution of statewide population of children, we used

A1.2 Definitions

Grand episodes. CAMIS data record placement episodes for children. The rule in CAMIS is to close one episode and open another if a child is reunified with parents or goes into respite care (brief stays in another foster home, for example). If the reunification fails, or when the child returns from respite care, CAMIS closes those episodes and opens another. These will look like three placements although the child has not left state care. So that we are not misidentifying the end of state custody, we link together episodes for children if one episode begins within one day of the end of another. This also allows us to calculate time in care that reflects the entire period that the child is in state custody.

CPS placements. CAMIS does not identify which out-of-home placements are the result of a CPS referral. However, Children's Administration reports a number to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). NCANDS defines a CPS placement as any placement occurring in the 90 days following a CPS referral. We followed the same protocol, taking all referrals in 2004 and matching to grand episodes beginning within 90 days. If a child had more than one referral in the 90-day window, the last referral was considered the index referral.

Legal outcomes. The primary source for identifying legal outcomes was SCOMIS data. However, some children with court cases could not be matched to SCOMIS although CAMIS legal tables indicated the child had a dependency case. For those children, we relied on legal information from CAMIS.

Race. The race of children is coded in up to six fields in CAMIS in addition to an ethnicity code. As described in the report, the Research Subcommittee proposed rules to identify races.

   American Indian. If any of the six racial codes indicated "Indian American," the child was coded Indian in our analysis.

   Black. If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated "Black or African American," the child was coded as Black.

Asian/Pacific Islander. If a child was coded as Asian or one of the codes for Pacific Islander, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian. The CAMIS codes for this category included:

Asian Indian	Vietnamese
Other Asian	Other Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Korean	

Hispanic. Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic. The CAMIS codes for the Hispanic category included:

Other Spanish/Other Hispanic
Cuban
Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano
Puerto Rican

White. Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity where CAMIS indicated "White" was coded White.

Missing and Unknown races. About 5 percent of children with CPS referrals and 2 percent removed from home had no race coded. These children were apportioned to the above five racial groups based on the frequency of other racial groups. For example, in Region 4, 24 percent of children referred to CPS identified race were Black, so we assigned 24 percent of children with unknown race to Black category.

Children with missing or unknown race were omitted from the regression analyses.

A2. Initial Risk and Intake Workers. The risk tag assigned at intake of CPS referrals varies significantly by region. Exhibit A1.1 displays the results of a generalized linear model analysis of regional variation. The letter in the column "Duncan test" is a measure of significant differences. Regions with the same letter are not significantly different from each other. Thus, the average risk assigned in Region 3 is significantly greater than all other regions. Regions 5 and 4 are not different from each other but are different from all other regions. These regional differences may reflect regional variation in the complexity of cases or they may be indicative of regional differences in practice.

Exhibit A2.1
Average Initial Risk by Region

Average Risk Assigned	Number of Children	Region	Duncan Test
3.65	10,892	3	A
3.47	7,843	5	B
3.46	9,935	4	B
3.44	7,453	1	C
3.22	6,870	2	D

Worker risk. According to staff at Children's Administration, intake workers are not assigned to specific types of cases, but rather they take incoming calls in a random rotation. The average risk tag assigned varies significantly among workers. We created a variable called Worker Risk which is the average risk tag assigned across cases on the workers' caseload in 2004. We include this variable in the regression analyses because the average risk assigned by intake worker in his or her caseload is a strong predictor of removal of children from home.

A3. Regression Analyses. The exhibits in this section give statistics from logistic regression analyses described in the report. The regression analyses model the likelihood of a decision or outcome that retains a child in the child welfare system, controlling for race and other factors. We include all the children with a CPS referral in modeling the likelihood a referral will be accepted. We model the high risk tag only for children with an accepted referral, and placement only for children assessed high risk at intake. Thus, the number of children decreases as we model later points in the system.

How to read these tables. Each table provides the logistic regression parameter and odds ratio for each factor. Except when factors are numbers, we omit a group to serve as comparison. For example, when considering the influence of race, we omit White children. The odds ratios in the table then compare the odds for any racial group with the odds for White children. An odds ratio of one would indicate that children of a given race are as likely as White children—given that other characteristics are the same—to experience a decision or outcome. Odds ratios of less than one indicate children of a given race are less likely than White children with similar characteristics; odds ratios greater than one indicate children of a given race are more likely than otherwise similar White children.

We also list the statistic, Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristic (AUC). This statistic provides a measure of how well the model predicts an outcome. AUC can vary between 0 and 1. A value of 0.5 indicates the model does not predict the outcome. Values of 0.7 or greater would indicate the model does a good job of predicting the outcome.

Exhibit A3.1 provide regression result for the population of children with a CPS referral in 2004, modeling outcomes from accepted referral to in care for over two years. In the regression for modeling accepted referrals, we find that the odds for Indian children are significantly lower than for White children, controlling for other case characteristics. The odds ratio for Black children is not significantly different from White children. The odds ratio for Hispanic and Asian children is greater than one, indicating children in these two races are more likely to have a referral accepted. When we examine other factors that affect the decision to accept the referral, we find type of alleged maltreatment, type of reporter, number of prior accepted CPS referrals, child age, DSHS region, poverty, and the average risk score of the intake worker all significantly impact the decision.

Exhibit A3.1
Logistic Regression Results for Children With CPS Referrals in 2004
Decisions and Length of Stay

Referral Accepted
n=54,920, AUC=0.743

	Parameter Estimate	Odds Ratio
Race (omit White)		
Indian	-0.175	0.84
Black	ns	ns
Asian	0.350	1.42
Hispanic	0.219	1.25
Type of Maltreatment (omit neglect)		
Sex abuse	-1.658	0.19
Physical abuse	0.219	1.24
Abandon	1.515	4.55
Male	ns	ns
Type of Reporter (omit educator/daycare)		
Law enforcement	0.307	1.36
Medical professional	-0.110	0.90
Mental health	-0.489	0.61
Social services	-0.220	0.80
Friends/relative	-0.352	0.70
Others	-0.628	0.53
Number Prior Referrals	0.415	1.51
Child's Age (omit Ages 3 to 5)		
Infant	0.686	1.99
Ages 1 to 2	0.294	1.34
Ages 6 to 9	-0.287	0.75
Ages 10 to 13	-0.386	0.68
Ages 14 and older	-0.612	0.54
DSHS Region (omit Region 4)		
Region 1	0.321	1.38
Region 2	0.504	1.66
Region 3	ns	ns
Region 5	0.696	2.01
Region 6	-0.331	0.72
Food Stamps	0.146	1.16
Worker Risk	0.397	1.49

Initial Risk Tag 3, 4, or 5
n=38,998, AUC=.683

	Parameter Estimate	Odds Ratio
Race (omit White)		
Indian	0.312	1.37
Black	0.249	1.28
Asian	ns	ns
Hispanic	ns	ns
Type of Maltreatment (omit neglect)		
Sex abuse	1.065	2.90
Physical abuse	0.160	1.17
Abandon	ns	ns
Male	ns	ns
Type of Reporter (omit educator/daycare)		
Law enforcement	0.424	1.53
Medical professional	0.134	1.14
Mental health	-0.176	0.84
Social services	ns	ns
Friends/relative	ns	ns
Others	0.359	1.43
Number Prior Referrals	0.076	1.08
Child's Age (omit Ages 3 to 5)		
Infant	0.592	1.81
Ages 1 to 2	0.128	1.14
Ages 6 to 9	-0.234	0.79
Ages 10 to 13	-0.257	0.77
Ages 14 and older	-0.356	0.70
DSHS Region (omit Region 4)		
Region 1	-0.143	0.87
Region 2	-0.296	0.74
Region 3	ns	ns
Region 5	-0.371	0.69
Region 6	ns	ns
Food Stamps	0.345	1.41
Worker Risk	1.394	4.03

Exhibit A3.1 (cont'd)
Logistic Regression Results for Children With CPS Referrals in 2004
Decisions and Length of Stay

Removed From Home if High Risk at Intake
n=30,997, AUC=.757

	Parameter Estimate	Odds Ratio
Race (omit White)		
Indian	0.174	1.19
Black	ns	ns
Asian	ns	ns
Hispanic	0.125	1.13
Type of Maltreatment (omit neglect)		
Sex abuse	-0.280	0.76
Physical abuse	-0.151	0.86
Abandon	2.434	11.40
Male	-0.088	0.92
Type of Reporter (omit educator/daycare)		
Law enforcement	1.628	5.09
Medical professional	0.741	2.10
Mental health	ns	ns
Social services	0.765	2.15
Friends/relative	ns	ns
Others	ns	ns
Number Prior Referrals	0.121	1.13
Child's Age (omit Ages 3 to 5)		
Infant	1.405	4.07
Ages 1 to 2	0.315	1.37
Ages 6 to 9	-0.267	0.77
Ages 10 to 13	-0.213	0.81
Ages 14 and older	-0.195	0.82
DSHS Region (omit Region 4)		
Region 1	0.383	1.47
Region 2	0.172	1.19
Region 3	-0.260	0.77
Region 5	0.308	1.36
Region 6	0.416	1.52
Food Stamps	0.218	1.24
Worker Risk	0.531	1.70

Placements Lasting More Than 60 Days
n=4,550, AUC=.771

	Parameter Estimate	Odds Ratio
Race (omit White) Race		
Indian	ns	ns
Black	ns	ns
Asian	ns	ns
Hispanic	ns	ns
Type of Maltreatment (omit neglect)		
Sex abuse	ns	ns
Physical abuse	-0.272	0.76
Abandon	1.863	6.45
Male	ns	ns
Type of Reporter (omit educator/daycare)		
Law enforcement	ns	ns
Medical professional	ns	ns
Mental health	ns	ns
Social services	0.469	1.60
Friends/relative	0.364	1.44
Others	ns	ns
Number Prior Referrals	0.113	1.12
Child's Age (omit Ages 3 to 5)		
Infant	1.008	2.74
Ages 1 to 2	ns	ns
Ages 6 to 9	ns	ns
Ages 10 to 13	-0.520	0.60
Ages 14 and older	-0.841	0.43
DSHS Region (omit Region 4)		
Region 1	-0.285	0.75
Region 2	-0.290	0.75
Region 3	0.344	1.41
Region 5	-0.633	0.53
Region 6	ns	ns
Food Stamps	0.252	1.29
Any Relative Placement	1.309	3.70
Family Structure (omit single female)		
Married	ns	ns
Non-married couple	0.227	1.25
Single male	-0.337	0.71

Logistic Regression Results for Children With CPS Referrals in 2004
Decisions and Length of Stay

Placements Lasting More Than Two Years
If in care for 60 days
n=3,082, AUC=.637

	Parameter Estimate	Odds Ratio
Race (omit White) Race		
Indian	0.358	1.43
Black	0.401	1.49
Asian	ns	ns
Hispanic	ns	ns
Type of Maltreatment (omit neglect)		
Sex abuse	ns	ns
Physical abuse	ns	ns
Abandon	ns	ns
Male	ns	ns
Type of Reporter (omit educator/daycare)		
Law enforcement	ns	ns
Medical professional	ns	ns
Mental health	ns	ns
Social services	ns	ns
Friends/relative	ns	ns
Others	-0.448	0.64
Number Prior Referrals	0.051	1.05
Child's Age (omit Ages 3 to 5)		
Infant	ns	ns
Ages 1 to 2	ns	ns
Ages 6 to 9	ns	ns
Ages 10 to 13	ns	ns
Ages 14 and older	-0.600	0.55
DSHS Region (omit Region 4)		
Region 1	-0.473	0.62
Region 2	ns	ns
Region 3	0.517	1.68
Region 5	ns	ns
Region 6	-0.295	0.74
Food Stamps	ns	ns
Any Relative Placement	-0.166	0.85
Family Structure (omit single female)		
Married	-0.340	0.71
Non-married couple	ns	ns
Single male	ns	ns

Exhibit A3.2 displays regression results of outcomes for children within two years of placement. One outcome is reunification with parents. The second is permanency within two years. Permanency includes reunification as well as legal guardianships and adoptions.

Exhibit A3.2
Logistic Regression Results for Children CPS Placements
Reunification and Permanency Within Two Years

Reunification Within Two Years n=4,550, AUC=0.717			Permanency[1] Within Two Years n=4,550, AUC=0.669		
	Parameter Estimate	Odds Ratio		Parameter Estimate	Odds Ratio
Race (omit White)Race			**Race (omit White)Race**		
Indian	ns	ns	Indian	-0.400	0.67
Black	ns	ns	Black	-0.290	0.75
Asian	0.452	1.57	Asian	ns	ns
Hispanic	0.345	1.41	Hispanic	ns	ns
Type of Maltreatment (omit neglect)			**Type of Maltreatment (omit neglect)**		
Sex abuse	ns	ns	Sex abuse	ns	ns
Physical abuse	0.528	1.70	Physical abuse	0.398	1.49
Abandon	-1.536	0.22	Abandon	-1.295	0.27
Male	ns	ns	**Male**	ns	ns
Type of Reporter (omit educator/daycare)			**Type of Reporter (omit educator/daycare)**		
Law enforcement	0.344	1.41	Law enforcement	ns	ns
Medical professional	ns	ns	Medical professional	ns	ns
Mental health	ns	ns	Mental health	ns	ns
Social services	ns	ns	Social services	ns	ns
Friends/relative	ns	ns	Friends/relative	ns	ns
Others	ns	ns	Others	ns	ns
Number Prior Referrals	-0.115	0.89	**Number Prior Referrals**	-0.103	0.90
Child's Age (omit Ages 3 to 5)			**Child's Age (omit Ages 3 to 5)**		
Infant	-0.724	0.48	Infant	ns	ns
Ages 1 to 2	-0.235	0.79	Ages 1 to 2	ns	ns
Ages 6 to 9	ns	ns	Ages 6 to 9	ns	ns
Ages 10 to 13	0.398	1.49	Ages 10 to 13	ns	ns
Ages 14 and older	0.908	2.48	Ages 14 and older	0.461	1.59
DSHS Region (omit Region 4)			**DSHS Region (omit Region 4)**		
Region 1	0.696	2.01	Region 1	0.485	1.62
Region 2	ns	ns	Region 2	0.157	1.17
Region 3	-0.449	0.64	Region 3	-0.577	0.56
Region 5	0.470	1.60	Region 5	0.250	1.28
Region 6	0.392	1.48	Region 6	0.292	1.34
Food Stamps	-0.217	0.81	**Food Stamps**	-0.205	0.81
Any Relative Placement	-0.462	0.63	**Any Relative Placement**	-0.343	0.71
Family Structure (omit single female)			**Family Structure (omit single female)**		
Married	ns	ns	Married	0.312	1.37
Non-married couple	ns	ns	Non-married couple	0.025	1.03
Single male	ns	ns	Single male	0.043	1.04

[1] **Permanency includes reunification with parents, guardianships,**

Exhibit A3.3 displays regression results for two legal outcomes for children removed from home after a CPS referral. One is the establishment of a dependency and the second is termination of parental rights.

Exhibit A3.3
Logistic Regression Results for Children in CPS Placements
Legal Outcomes

Dependency Established
n=4,550, AUC=0.759

	Parameter Estimate	Odds Ratio
Race (omit White)		
Indian	ns	ns
Black	-0.402	0.67
Asian	ns	ns
Hispanic	-0.381	0.68
Type of Maltreatment (omit neglect)		
Sex abuse	ns	ns
Physical abuse	-0.522	0.59
Abandon	1.933	6.91
Male	ns	ns
Type of Reporter (omit educator/daycare)		
Law enforcement	-0.304	0.74
Medical professional	0.444	1.56
Mental health	ns	ns
Social services	0.510	1.66
Friends/relative	0.458	1.58
Others	ns	ns
Number Prior Referrals	0.183	1.20
Child's Age (omit Ages 3 to 5)		
Infant	0.597	1.82
Ages 1 to 2	ns	ns
Ages 6 to 9	-0.296	0.74
Ages 10 to 13	-0.949	0.39
Ages 14 and older	-1.452	0.23
DSHS Region (omit Region 4)		
Region 1	ns	ns
Region 2	ns	ns
Region 3	0.917	2.50
Region 5	-0.538	0.58
Region 6	ns	ns
Food Stamps	0.356	1.43
Family Structure (omit single female)		
Married	ns	ns
Non-married couple	0.349	1.42
Single male	ns	ns

Termination if Dependent
n=3.228, AUC=0.669

	Parameter Estimate	Odds Ratio
Race (omit White)		
Indian	-0.882	0.41
Black	ns	ns
Asian	ns	ns
Hispanic	ns	ns
Type of Maltreatment (omit neglect)		
Sex abuse	0.796	2.22
Physical abuse	ns	ns
Abandon	ns	ns
Male	ns	ns
Type of Reporter (omit educator/daycare)		
Law enforcement	ns	ns
Medical professional	ns	ns
Mental health	ns	ns
Social services	ns	ns
Friends/relative	ns	ns
Others	ns	ns
Number Prior Referrals	0.054	1.06
Child's Age (omit Ages 3 to 5)		
Infant	1.474	4.37
Ages 1 to 2	0.416	1.52
Ages 6 to 9	-0.391	0.68
Ages 10 to 13	-1.373	0.25
Ages 14 and older	-3.129	0.044
DSHS Region (omit Region 4)		
Region 1	-0.588	0.56
Region 2	-0.484	0.62
Region 3	-0.414	0.66
Region 5	-0.620	0.54
Region 6	-0.352	0.70
Food Stamps	ns	ns
Family Structure (omit single female)		
Married	-0.313	0.73
Non-married couple	-0.327	0.72
Single male	ns	ns

Exhibit A3.4 displays regression results for the first three decisions (accepted referral, high risk at intake, and removal from home) for children receiving food stamps. We provide these tables because they allow us to see, among children receiving food stamps, the influence of family structure on these decisions. In these tables we display the odds ratios from two models for each decision point. In Model 1, variables for family structure are omitted. In Model 2, the family structure variables are included. The effect of family structure on

outcomes for the various racial groups can be seen by comparing odds ratios in Model 1 with those in Model 2. For example, looking at accepted referrals, we would conclude from Model 1 that the likelihood for Indian children was the same as that of a White child. Including the family variables in Model 2 indicates that, controlling for family structure, the likelihood of an accepted referral is less for Indian children than for White children

Exhibit A3.4
Logistic Regression Results for Children CPS Placements
Decisions Through Placement for Children Receiving Food Stamps
Odds Ratios

Accepted Referral
n=22,093
Model 1 AUC =0.727, AUC Model 2=.0797

	Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Race (omit White)		
Indian	ns	0.87
Black	1.19	1.27
Asian	1.26	1.44
Hispanic	1.32	1.48
Type of Maltreatment (omit neglect)		
Sex abuse	0.20	0.21
Physical abuse	1.19	1.25
Abandon	3.56	3.66
Male	ns	ns
Type of Reporter (omit educator/daycare		
Law enforcement	1.47	1.46
Medical professional	ns	ns
Mental health	0.61	0.59
Social services	0.79	0.79
Friends/relative	0.79	0.79
Others	0.59	0.60
Number Prior Referrals	1.27	1.65
Child's Age (omit Ages 3 to 5)		
Infant	1.99	2.45
Ages 1 to 2	1.48	1.64
Ages 6 to 9	0.69	0.63
Ages 10 to 13	0.65	0.60
Ages 14 and older	0.45	0.43
DSHS Region (omit Region 4		
Region 1	1.36	1.46
Region 2	1.81	1.86
Region 3	0.88	0.75
Region 5	2.07	2.11
Region 6	0.75	0.67
Family Structure (omit single female)		
Father		0.75
Both parents		1.26
Mother, child, and other		ns
Mother, partner and child		ns
Other relative/guardian		0.63
Worker Risk	1.58	1.66

Initial High Risk if Accepted
n=17,090
Model 1 AUC=0.682, Model 2 AUC=0.684

	Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Race (omit White)		
Indian	1.33	1.33
Black	1.22	1.23
Asian	ns	ns
Hispanic	0.86	0.86
Type of Maltreatment (omit neglect)		
Sex abuse	3.68	3.67
Physical abuse	1.36	1.35
Abandon	ns	ns
Male	ns	ns
Type of Reporter (omit educator/daycare		
Law enforcement	1.95	1.96
Medical professional	ns	ns
Mental health	ns	ns
Social services	ns	ns
Friends/relative	ns	ns
Others	1.44	1.45
Number Prior Referrals	1.06	1.05
Child's Age (omit Ages 3 to 5)		
Infant	1.50	1.49
Ages 1 to 2	1.18	1.19
Ages 6 to 9	0.86	0.85
Ages 10 to 13	0.77	0.76
Ages 14 and older	0.75	0.73
DSHS Region (omit Region 4		
Region 1	ns	ns
Region 2	0.82	0.82
Region 3	ns	ns
Region 5	0.68	0.68
Region 6	ns	ns
Family Structure (omit single female)		
Father		ns
Both parents		ns
Mother, child, and other		1.41
Mother, partner and child		1.88
Other relative/guardian		ns
Worker Risk	4.21	4.27

Logistic Regression Results for Children CPS Placements
Decisions Through Placement for Children Receiving Food Stamps
Odds Ratios

Placement if Initial High Risk
n=14,193
Model 1 AUC =0.727, AUC Model 2=.0797

	Model 1 No Family Odds Ratio	Model 2 With Family Odds Ratio
Race (omit White)		
Indian	1.30	1.29
Black	1.01	ns
Asian	1.30	1.36
Hispanic	1.26	1.27
Type of Maltreatment (omit neglect)		
Sex abuse	0.55	0.54
Physical abuse	0.81	0.83
Abandon	16.05	17.29
Male	0.89	0.90
Type of Reporter (omit educator/daycare)		
Law enforcement	5.24	5.17
Medical professional	1.82	1.83
Mental health	1.00	ns
Social services	2.06	2.07
Friends/relative	1.04	ns
Others	1.00	ns
Number Prior Referrals	1.14	1.11
Child's Age (omit Ages 3 to 5)		
Infant	2.26	2.37
Ages 1 to 2	1.51	1.55
Ages 6 to 9	0.86	0.85
Ages 10 to 13	0.88	ns
Ages 14 and older	0.77	0.75
DSHS Region (omit Region 4)		
Region 1	1.48	1.53
Region 2	1.17	ns
Region 3	0.83	0.79
Region 5	1.34	1.36
Region 6	1.45	1.42
Family Structure (omit single female)		
Father		ns
Both parents		0.79
Mother, child, and other		0.74
Mother, partner and child		0.53
Other relative/guardian		ns
Worker Risk	1.91	1.92

A4. Reporter Type

CAMIS maintains a record of the type of person making a CPS referral. In the report, we collapsed the categories into mandated (those who are required by law to report suspected abuse or neglect) and non-mandated. Exhibits A4.1 and A4.2 provide more detailed information on reporter type by child race. Exhibit A4.1 gives reporter information for all children referred to CPS in 2004. The statistics in Exhibit A4.1 list of percent of children of each race who were referred by each reporter type. For example, 1.9 percent of Indian children were referred by personnel associated with corrections; 3.1 percent of Indian children were referred by DSHS personnel, 7.7 percent were referred by a medical professional, and so forth.

Exhibit A4.1
Percentage of Referrals by Reporter Type and Child Race
All Children Referred to Child Protective Services in 2004

Class of Reporter	Type of Reporter	Child Race					
		Indian (n=5,619)	Black (n=5,696)	Asian (n=2,030)	Hispanic (n=7,431)	White (n=37,246)	All Races (n=58,023)
Mandated	Corrections	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%
	DSHS	3.1%	4.4%	3.1%	4.5%	3.3%	3.5%
	Medical Prof	7.7%	7.0%	9.2%	9.1%	6.9%	7.4%
	Law Enforcement	10.1%	10.2%	9.9%	10.5%	10.0%	10.1%
	Mental Health Prof	5.9%	5.8%	5.6%	5.3%	7.1%	6.6%
	Foster Care Provider	0.8%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
	Social Service Prof	18.3%	16.2%	18.0%	13.8%	12.6%	13.8%
	Educator	12.3%	14.0%	22.8%	18.2%	15.7%	15.8%
	Child Care Provider	1.8%	2.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%
Misc./Other	Anonymous	4.9%	5.5%	2.9%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%
	Other	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%
Relative/Friend	Friend/Neighbor	8.1%	10.9%	8.1%	10.1%	10.7%	10.3%
	Other Relative	12.3%	8.3%	5.1%	8.9%	9.3%	9.3%
	Parent/Guardian	8.1%	8.2%	7.3%	7.0%	10.5%	9.5%
	Victim/Self	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
	Subject	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Exhibit A4.2 provides information about referrer type just for those children removed from home following a CPS referral. A comparison with A4.1 indicates that referrals from some types of referrer are more likely to result in removal of the child from home. For example, 10.1 percent of all children (i.e. "All Races") were referred by law enforcement. Among all children removed from home, 29.9 percent had been referred by law enforcement.

Exhibit A4.2
Percentage of Placements by Reporter Type and Child Race
Placements Matched to CPS Referrals Occurring in 2004

Class of Reporter	Type of Reporter	Indian (n=637)	Black (n=498)	Asian (n=151)	Hispanic (n=585)	White (n=2,691)	All Races (n=4,562)
Mandated	Corrections	1.5%	2.1%	4.1%	1.1%	1.8%	1.7%
	DSHS	6.6%	7.8%	4.0%	7.8%	6.2%	6.6%
	Medical Prof	10.4%	8.5%	12.3%	13.1%	11.5%	11.2%
	Law Enforcement	28.9%	27.6%	27.6%	29.2%	30.8%	29.9%
	Mental Health Prof	4.8%	3.7%	1.3%	1.9%	2.8%	3.0%
	Foster Care Provider	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%
	Social Service Prof	22.1%	19.6%	23.1%	19.3%	16.6%	18.3%
	Educator	5.9%	6.3%	14.1%	6.9%	6.7%	6.8%
	Child Care Provider	0.5%	1.9%	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
Misc./Other	Anonymous	2.2%	1.4%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.4%
	Other	2.9%	4.6%	4.8%	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%
Relative/Friend	Friend/Neighbor	4.5%	6.7%	1.3%	6.1%	7.4%	6.6%
	Other Relative	5.9%	6.5%	3.3%	6.0%	6.9%	6.5%
	Parent/Guardian	2.7%	2.2%	1.3%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%
	Victim/Self	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.8%
	Subject	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

A5. Child Population

Exhibit s A5.1 and A5.2 provide information on the population of children referred to CPS in 2004

Exhibit A5.1
All Children Referred to CPS in 2004

	Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	Other
Number of Children	5,339	5,409	1,929	7,058	35,382	2,906
Infants	10%	9%	7%	9%	7%	10%
Ages 1 to 2	13%	12%	11%	13%	11%	13%
Ages 3 to 5	19%	20%	17%	21%	18%	23%
Ages 6 to 9	22%	24%	24%	24%	24%	23%
Ages 10 to 13	21%	21%	24%	20%	21%	20%
Ages 14 and Older	16%	14%	19%	14%	18%	14%
Mandated	63%	63%	73%	66%	60%	61%
Physical Neglect	84%	78%	70%	76%	77%	77%
Physical Abuse	10%	16%	23%	15%	14%	14%
Sexual Abuse	6%	6%	7%	9%	8%	8%
Abandoned	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of Accepted Referrals to Date	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.1
Received Food Stamps	48%	49%	28%	46%	37%	27%

Exhibit A5.2
Disproportionality by Age At Referral
Children at Referred to CPS in 2004

Exhibit A5.3 provides information on children removed from home following a CPS referral.
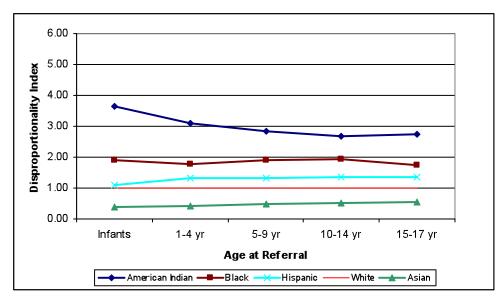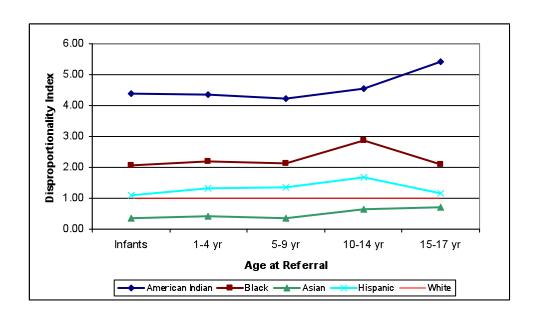
Exhibit A5.3
All Children Removed From Home Following a CPS Referral in 2004

	Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	Other
Number of Children	645	503	151	598	2,751	96
Infants	24%	24%	17%	23%	22%	40%
Ages 1 to 2	16%	17%	13%	18%	17%	11%
Ages 3 to 5	17%	17%	15%	17%	17%	6%
Ages 6 to 9	16%	17%	20%	16%	16%	15%
Ages 10 to 13	13%	11%	20%	9%	15%	9%
Ages 14 and Older	80%	78%	86%	82%	77%	85%
Mandated	80%	79%	77%	81%	79%	79%
Physical Neglect	7%	14%	14%	9%	9%	11%
Physical Abuse	5%	2%	5%	2%	3%	3%
Sexual Abuse	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Abandoned	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Family-Single Female	50%	70%	44%	58%	50%	47%
Family-Single Male	4%	7%	6%	4%	7%	5%
Family - Married	14%	10%	30%	16%	20%	19%
Family - Unmarried Couple	18%	7%	9%	17%	16%	9%
Number of Accepted Referrals to Date	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.9	1.7
Received Food Stamps	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%

Exhibit A5.4
Disproportionality by Age
Children Removed from Home Following a CPS Referral in 2004

A6: Non-CPS Routes to Foster Care

Most often, discussions about the child welfare system focus on children who enter the system after a CPS referral. In Washington and other states, however, two other routes exist for entry into the system. In one route, children are removed from home when parents are unable to care for their children, for example, when they are hospitalized. These cases are handled by DSHS Child Welfare Services (CWS). A second path to out-of-home placement is possible when families are in conflict, typically with adolescent children. Such cases are handled through the DSHS Family Reconciliation Services (FRS).

Our analysis identified 1,604 children in out-of-home placements in 2004 who were not linked to a CPS referral.[1] Children in these placements are, on average, older than children in CPS-linked placements. The placements are typically for shorter periods of time. Outcomes for children in these placements are shown in Exhibit A6.1. Compared with placements linked to CPS referrals, these children are much more likely to reunify with their families. In this population, Indian children are significantly less like to reunify than White children.

Exhibit A6.1
**Outcomes for Children in Out-of-Home Placements
Not Linked to CPS Referral**

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[1] In this analysis, we excluded children who were linked to CPS referrals occurring in the last quarter of 2003. We also omitted some children who were not listed as victims in CPS referrals but who had siblings linked to a referral and were placed at the same time.

Children in these non-CPS cases may also have dependency cases filed in the courts, although this happens less often than for children in CPS placements Exhibit A6.2 shows the legal events as percentages of children in non-CPS placements.

These legal events include the following:

- Dependency case filed
- Declared independent
- Termination petition filed
- Parental rights terminated
- Adoption

Black and Indian children in non-CPS cases were significantly more likely to have a court case opened and to have a dependency established. Compared to White children, Indian children were less likely to have proceedings to terminate parental rights and to be adopted. Black children were more likely than children of any other race to have their legal connection to their parents terminated.

Exhibit A6.2
**Rates of Legal Outcomes for Children in
Placements Not Linked to CPS Referrals**

	American‡ Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	All Races
Children Removed From Home	282 (100%)	220 (100%)	57 (100%)	176 (100%)	870 (100%)	1604 (100%)
Children With a Dependency Case	136 (48%)***	94 (43%)**	18 (32%)	62 (35%)	278 (32%)	588 (37%)
Children Declared Dependent	128 (46%)***	94 (43%)**	18 (32%)	61 (35%)	269 (31%)	570 (36%)
Children for Whom a Termination Petition Was Filed	12 (4%)***	39 (18%)	2 (4%)*	27 (16%)	103 (12%)	183 (11%)
Children Where Parental Rights Were Terminated	12 (4%)***	33 (15%)	2 (4%)*	24 (14%)	105 (12%)	176 (11%)
Children Who Were Adopted	9 (3%)	19 (8%)	1 (2%)	12 (7%)	69 (8%)	110 (7%)

* indicates significantly different from White children at p=0.05
** indicates significantly different from White children at p<.01
*** indicates significantly different from White children at p<.001

‡Children transferred to other jurisdictions are omitted from this analysis. Most often transfers were Indian children transferred to tribal authority

Exhibit B1.1
Region 1 Children Referred to CPS in 2004
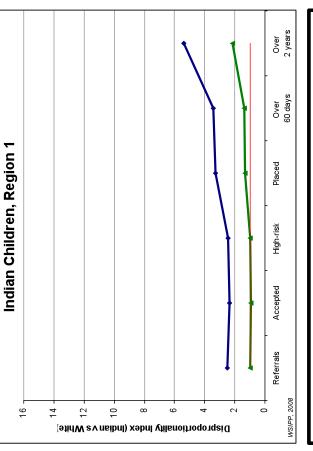
	Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	Other
Number of Children	752	363	75	900	5,371	581
Infants	11%	15%	16%	11%	9%	12%
Ages 1 to 2	14%	18%	19%	14%	12%	15%
Ages 3 to 5	18%	27%	16%	20%	19%	23%
Ages 6 to 9	23%	18%	24%	24%	24%	23%
Ages 10 to 13	19%	16%	14%	20%	18%	11%
Ages 14 and Older	14%	9%	8%	13%	15%	12%
Mandated	60%	61%	61%	65%	58%	56%
Physical Neglect	81%	82%	71%	74%	78%	78%
Physical Abuse	12%	15%	17%	17%	14%	15%
Sexual Abuse	6%	3%	12%	9%	7%	7%
Abandoned	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Number of Accepted Referrals to Date	1.78	2.08	1.59	1.64	1.85	0.91
Food Stamps	55%	64%	48%	49%	50%	37%

Region 1
Rates of Occurrence and Disproportionality Indices
For Children Referred to CPS, 2004 Cohort

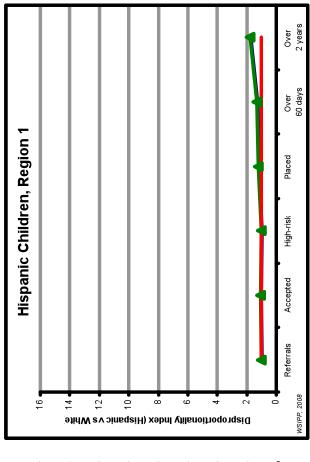| Region 1		Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
Census Population		9,219	4,941	5,592	28,086	161,750
Total	Referrals	814	365	81	964	5,753
	Accepted Referrals	605	335	67	813	4,504
	Initial High Risk	525	303	55	646	3,757
	Removed from Home	105	61	7	116	566
	Placements GE Over days	70	40	3	80	361
	Placements Over Two Years	38	17	2	34	114
Rate per 1,000 Population	Referrals	88.3	73.9	14.5	34.3	35.6
	Accepted Referrals	65.6	67.8	12.0	29.0	27.8
	Initial High Risk	57.0	61.3	9.8	23.0	23.2
	Removed from Home	11.4	12.4	1.3	4.1	3.5
	Placements Over 60 days	7.6	8.0	0.5	2.9	2.2
	Placements Over Two Years	4.1	3.5	0.4	1.2	0.7
Disproportionality Index (Rate Compared to Whites)	Referrals	2.48	2.08	0.41	0.97	1.00
	Accepted Referrals	2.36	2.43	0.43	1.04	1.00
	Initial High Risk	2.45	2.64	0.42	0.99	1.00
	Removed from Home	3.26	3.55	0.37	1.19	1.00
	Placements Over 60 days	3.40	3.59	0.24	1.28	1.00
	Placements Over Two Years	5.90	4.93	0.51	1.73	1.00
Disproportionality Index After Referral (Ratio of DI)	Referrals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Accepted Referrals	0.95	1.17	1.06	1.08	1.00
	Initial High Risk	0.99	1.27	1.04	1.03	1.00
	Removed from Home	1.31	1.71	0.90	1.23	1.00
	Placements Over 60 days	1.37	1.73	0.60	1.32	1.00
	Placements Over Two Years	2.38	2.37	1.26	1.80	1.00

Region 1: Disproportionality Index Children Referred to CPS, 2004 Cohort

These charts display the Disproportionality Index (DI) and Disproportionality Index After Referral (DIAR) by race for this DSHS region. The actual values are shown in Exhibit B1.2.

Indian Children, Region 1

Disproportionality Index (Indian v s White)

WSIPP, 2008

Hispanic Children, Region 1

Disproportionality Index (Hispanic v s White)

WSIPP, 2008

Black Children, Region 1

Disproportionality Index (Black v s White)

WSIPP, 2008

Disproportionality Index

Disproportionality After Referral
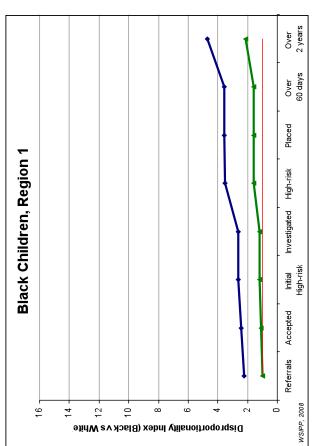
White Children

Region 2 Children Referred to CPS in 2004
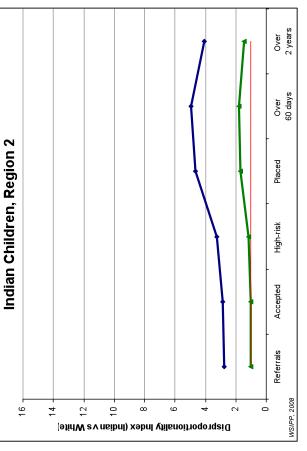
	Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	Other
Number of Children	760	264	66	2,377	3,409	164
Infants	10%	8%	11%	8%	7%	16%
Ages 1 to 2	13%	9%	9%	12%	12%	16%
Ages 3 to 5	19%	19%	20%	20%	18%	25%
Ages 6 to 9	21%	24%	23%	24%	24%	24%
Ages 10 to 13	22%	30%	25%	20%	24%	13%
Ages 14 and Older	17%	17%	14%	16%	19%	8%
Mandated	58%	48%	67%	64%	58%	61%
Physical Neglect	84%	78%	65%	75%	75%	81%
Physical Abuse	9%	13%	29%	14%	15%	10%
Sexual Abuse	7%	9%	6%	11%	10%	9%
Abandoned	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of Accepted Referrals to Date	2.4	2.06	2.77	1.61	2.01	0.73
Food Stamps	58%	57%	42%	53%	43%	28%
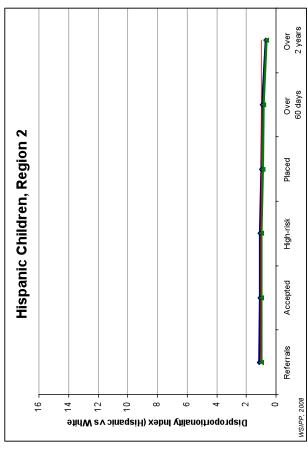
Region 2
Rates of Occurrence and Disproportionality Indices
For Children Referred to CPS, 2004 Cohort

Region 2		American Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
Census Population		**7,141**	**3,302**	**3,674**	**55,972**	**89,161**
Total	Referrals	775	264	68	2,438	3,501
	Accepted Referrals	644	221	58	1,936	2,796
	Initial High Risk	553	175	42	1,453	2,129
	Removed From Home	100	23	7	164	269
	Placements Over 60 days	73	12	3	107	185
	Placements Over Two Years	29	8	-	40	93
Rate per 1,000 Population	Referrals	108.5	79.9	18.4	43.6	39.3
	Accepted Referrals	90.3	66.8	15.8	34.6	31.4
	Initial High Risk	77.4	53.1	11.3	26.0	23.9
	Removed From Home	14.1	7.1	1.9	2.9	3.0
	Placements Over 60 days	10.2	3.7	0.8	1.9	2.1
	Placements Over Two Years	4.0	2.5	0.0	0.7	1.0
Disproportionality Index (Rate Compared to Whites)	Referrals	2.76	2.04	0.47	1.11	1.00
	Accepted Referrals	2.88	2.13	0.50	1.10	1.00
	Initial High Risk	3.24	2.22	0.47	1.09	1.00
	Removed From Home	4.66	2.34	0.64	0.97	1.00
	Placements Over 60 days	4.94	1.78	0.40	0.92	1.00
	Placements Over Two Years	3.84	2.37	0.00	0.68	1.00
Disproportionality Index After Referral (Ratio of DI)	Referrals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Accepted Referrals	1.04	1.05	1.07	0.99	1.00
	Initial High Risk	1.17	1.09	1.01	0.98	1.00
	Removed From Home	1.69	1.15	1.37	0.88	1.00
	Placements Over 60 days	1.79	0.87	0.85	0.83	1.00
	Placements Over Two Years	1.39	1.17	0.00	0.62	1.00

Exhibit B2.3

Region 2: Disproportionality Indices for Children Referred to CPS, 2004 Cohort

These charts display the Disproportionality Index (DI) and Disproportionality Index After Referral (DIAR) by race for this DSHS region. The actual values are shown in Exhibit B2.2.

Indian Children, Region 2

Hispanic Children, Region 2
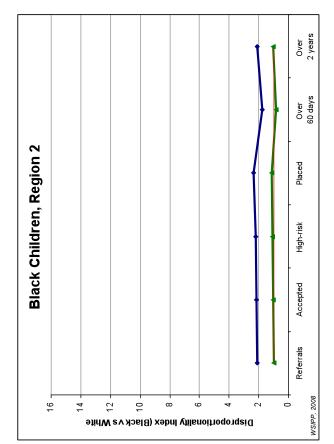

Black Children, Region 2

◆ Disproportionality Index   ▲ Disproportionality After Referral   — White Children

Exhibit B3.1
Region 3 Children Referred to CPS in 2004
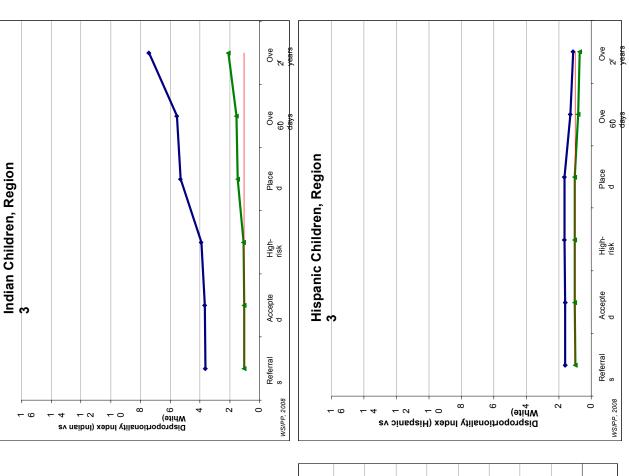
	Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	Other
Number of Children	1,254	576	302	1,125	7,643	547
Infants	9%	7%	9%	7%	6%	10%
Ages 1 to 2	14%	12%	12%	15%	10%	15%
Ages 3 to 5	21%	22%	9%	22%	17%	22%
Ages 6 to 9	22%	27%	22%	24%	23%	22%
Ages 10 to 13	21%	20%	28%	17%	23%	17%
Ages 14 and Older	15%	12%	21%	14%	20%	14%
Mandated	65%	70%	69%	70%	65%	64%
Physical Neglect	86%	83%	76%	80%	81%	80%
Physical Abuse	9%	11%	18%	13%	12%	12%
Sexual Abuse	5%	5%	6%	7%	7%	8%
Abandoned	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of Accepted Referrals to Date	1.98	1.95	1.28	1.44	1.68	0.94
Food Stamps	44%	43%	30%	43%	35%	25%

Region 3
Rates of Occurrence and Disproportionality Indices
For Children Referred to CPS, 2004 Cohort

Region 3		Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
Census Population		9,118	7,340	18,268	18,440	200,759
Total	Referrals	1,321	574	317	1,189	8,022
	Accepted Referrals	1,014	488	227	906	6,097
	Initial High Risk	935	429	188	790	5,248
	Removed From Home	121	54	24	76	503
	Placements Over 60 days	106	44	17	49	420
	Placements Over Two Years	81	38	7	26	245
Rate per 1,000 Population	Referrals	144.8	78.2	17.4	64.5	40.0
	Accepted Referrals	111.2	66.5	12.4	49.1	30.4
	Initial High Risk	102.5	58.5	10.3	42.8	26.1
	Removed From Home	13.3	7.4	1.3	4.1	2.5
	Placements Over 60 days	11.6	6.0	0.9	2.7	2.1
	Placements Over Two Years	8.9	5.2	0.4	1.4	1.2
Disproportionality Index (Rate Compared to Whites)	Referrals	3.62	1.96	0.43	1.61	1.00
	Accepted Referrals	3.66	2.19	0.41	1.62	1.00
	Initial High Risk	3.92	2.24	0.39	1.64	1.00
	Removed From Home	5.29	2.96	0.53	1.64	1.00
	Placements Over 60 days	5.54	2.89	0.45	1.28	1.00
	Placements Over Two Years	7.31	4.26	0.32	1.16	1.00
Disproportionality Index After Referral (Ratio of DI)	Referrals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Accepted Referrals	1.01	1.12	0.94	1.00	1.00
	Initial High Risk	1.08	1.14	0.91	1.02	1.00
	Removed From Home	1.46	1.51	1.22	1.01	1.00
	Placements Over 60 days	1.53	1.47	1.03	0.79	1.00
	Placements Over Two Years	2.02	2.18	0.73	0.72	1.00

Exhibit B3.3

Region 3: Disproportionality Index Children Children Referred to CPS, 2004 Cohort

These charts display the Disproportionality Index (DI) and Disproportionality Index After Referral (DIAR) by race for this DSHS region. The actual values are shown in Exhibit B3.2.
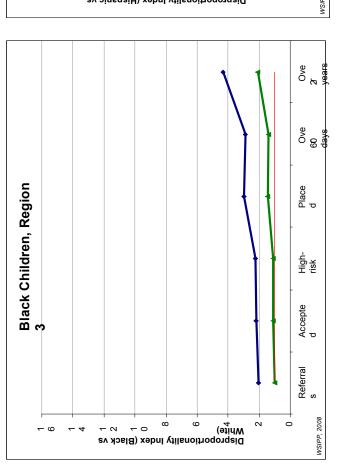
Indian Children, Region 3

WSIPP, 2008

Hispanic Children, Region 3

WSIPP, 2008

Black Children, Region 3

WSIPP, 2008

Disproportionality Index — Disproportionality After Referral

White Children

Region 4 Children Referred to CPS in 2004
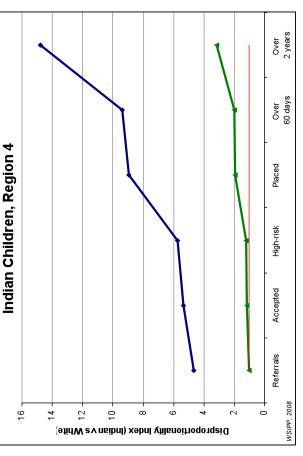
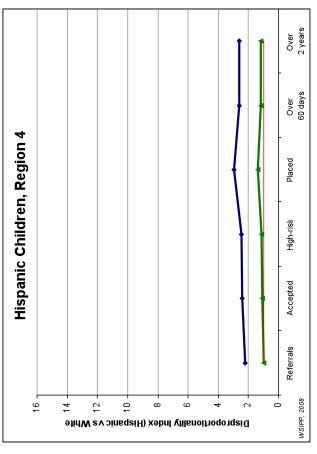|	Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	Other
Number of Children	859	2,387	885	1,082	4,726	295
Infants	10%	9%	5%	8%	6%	8%
Ages 1 to 2	10%	11%	10%	14%	9%	10%
Ages 3 to 5	18%	19%	18%	20%	17%	20%
Ages 6 to 9	20%	24%	25%	23%	24%	25%
Ages 10 to 13	24%	22%	26%	24%	18%	43%
Ages 14 and Older	21%	16%	19%	16%	21%	19%
Mandated	69%	65%	80%	74%	64%	67%
Physical Neglect	81%	79%	69%	75%	74%	76%
Physical Abuse	10%	15%	24%	16%	17%	16%
Sexual Abuse	8%	5%	7%	9%	9%	8%
Abandoned	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of Accepted Referrals to Date	2.36	1.86	1.35	1.33	1.48	0.92
Food Stamps	47%	50%	27%	35%	26%	26%

Exhibit B4.2
Region 4
Rates of Occurrence and Disproportionality Indices
For Children Referred to CPS, 2004 Cohort

Region 4		Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
Census Population		**9,985**	**37,403**	**59,862**	**26,758**	**257,425**
Total	Referrals	882	2,388	917	1,116	4,887
	Accepted Referrals	699	1,887	707	849	3,357
	Initial High Risk	611	1,711	580	708	2,743
	Removed From Home	112	183	48	100	323
	Placements Over 60 days	85	127	27	64	235
	Placements Over Two Years	56	69	15	26	96
Rate per 1,000 Population	Referrals	88.3	63.8	15.3	41.7	19.0
	Accepted Referrals	70.0	50.4	11.8	31.7	13.0
	Initial High Risk	61.2	45.7	9.7	26.4	10.7
	Removed From Home	11.2	4.9	0.8	3.7	1.3
	Placements Over 60 days	8.6	3.4	0.5	2.4	0.9
	Placements Over Two Years	5.6	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.4
Disproportionality Index (Rate Compared to Whites)	Referrals	4.65	3.36	0.81	2.20	1.00
	Accepted Referrals	5.37	3.87	0.91	2.43	1.00
	Initial High Risk	5.74	4.29	0.91	2.48	1.00
	Removed From Home	.94	3.89	0.65	2.98	1.00
	Placements Over 60 days	9.37	3.71	0.50	2.63	1.00
	Placements Over Two Years	15.04	4.95	0.67	2.61	1.00
Disproportionality Index After Referral (Ratio of DI)	Referrals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Accepted Referrals	1.15	1.15	1.12	1.11	1.00
	Initial High Risk	1.23	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.00
	Removed From Home	1.92	1.16	0.80	1.35	1.00
	Placements Over 60 days	2.01	1.10	0.62	1.20	1.00
	Placements Over Two Years	3.23	1.47	0.83	1.19	1.00

Exhibit B4.3

Region 4: Disproportionality Index Children Referred to CPS, 2004 Cohort

These charts display the Disproportionality Index (DI) and Disproportionality Index After Referral (DIAR) by race for this DSHS region. The actual values are shown in Exhibit B4.2.

Indian Children, Region 4

Disproportionality Index (Indian v White)

WSIPP, 2008

Referrals — Accepted — High-risk — Placed — Over 60 days — Over 2 years

Hispanic Children, Region 4

Disproportionality Index (Hispanic v White)

WSIPP, 2008

Referrals — Accepted — High-risk — Placed — Over 60 days — Over 2 years

Black Children, Region 4

Disproportionality Index (Black v White)

WSIPP, 2008

Referrals — Accepted — High-risk — Placed — Over 60 days — Over 2 years

Disproportionality Index —— Disproportionality After Referral —— White Children

Region 5 Children Referred to CPS in 2004
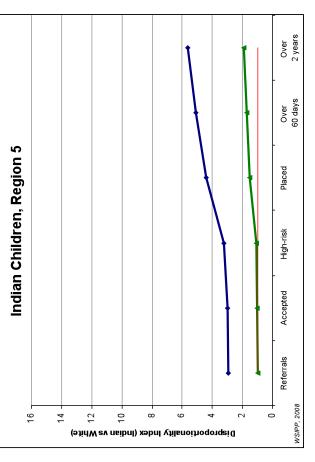
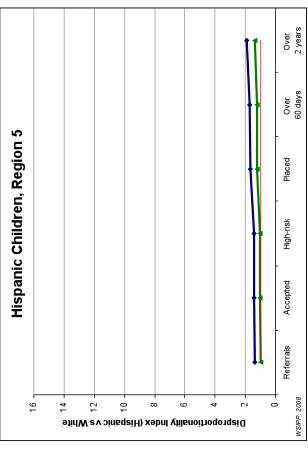|	Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	Other
Number of Children	790	1,274	413	564	4,805	343
Infants	10%	9%	6%	8%	7%	8%
Ages 1 to 2	13%	12%	13%	13%	12%	15%
Ages 3 to 5	19%	21%	20%	23%	18%	29%
Ages 6 to 9	23%	25%	21%	25%	23%	18%
Ages 10 to 13	18%	21%	19%	15%	26%	27%
Ages 14 and Older	15%	13%	20%	15%	18%	14%
Mandated	62%	59%	70%	62%	60%	64%
Physical Neglect	82%	74%	69%	75%	74%	75%
Physical Abuse	14%	20%	26%	19%	18%	15%
Sexual Abuse	4%	6%	5%	6%	8%	9%
Abandoned	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of Accepted Referrals to Date	2.26	1.67	1.4	1.83	1.88	1.17
Food Stamps	41%	46%	23%	35%	31%	19%

Exhibit B5.2
Region 5
Rates of Occurrence and Disproportionality Indices
For Children Referred to CPS, 2004 Cohort

Region 5		Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
Census Population		**10,048**	**26,460**	**22,751**	**14,948**	**177,696**
Total	Referrals	830	1,269	427	580	5,001
	Accepted Referrals	703	1,120	371	503	4,159
	Initial High Risk	593	933	277	384	3,265
	Removed From Home	108	137	53	60	431
	Placements Over 60 days	62	83	27	31	215
	Placements Over Two Years	36	41	9	17	110
Rate per 1,000 Population	Referrals	82.6	48.0	18.8	38.8	28.1
	Accepted Referrals	70.0	42.3	16.3	33.6	23.4
	Initial High Risk	59.0	35.3	12.2	25.7	18.4
	Removed From Home	10.7	5.2	2.3	4.0	2.4
	Placements Over 60 days	6.1	3.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
	Placements Over Two Years	3.5	1.5	0.4	1.2	0.6
Disproportionality Index (Rate Compared to Whites)	Referrals	2.94	1.70	0.67	1.38	1.00
	Accepted Referrals	2.99	1.81	0.70	1.44	1.00
	Initial High Risk	3.21	1.92	0.66	1.40	1.00
	Removed From Home	4.41	2.13	0.96	1.65	1.00
	Placements Over 60 days	5.08	2.60	0.97	1.71	1.00
	Placements Over Two Years	5.73	2.49	0.65	1.87	1.00
Disproportionality Index After Referral (Ratio of DI)	Referrals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Accepted Referrals	1.02	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.00
	Initial High Risk	1.09	1.13	0.99	1.01	1.00
	Removed From Home	1.50	1.25	1.43	1.20	1.00
	Placements Over 60 days	1.73	1.53	1.46	1.24	1.00
	Placements Over Two Years	1.95	1.46	0.98	1.36	1.00

Exhibit B5.3

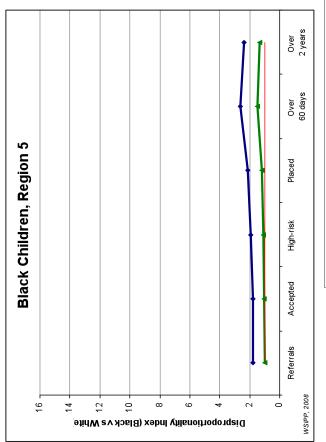**Region 5: Disproportionality Index Children Referred to CPS, 2004 Cohort**

These charts display the Disproportionality Index (DI) and Disproportionality Index After Referral (DIAR) by race for this DSHS region. The actual values are shown in Exhibit B5.2.

Indian Children, Region 5

Hispanic Children, Region 5

Black Children, Region 5

Legend: Disproportionality Index — Disproportionality After Referral — White Children
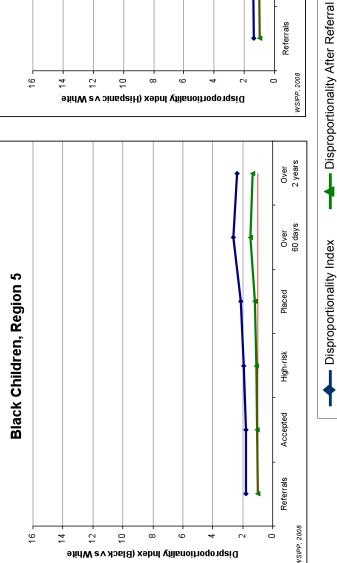
Region 6 Children Referred to CPS in 2004

	Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	Other
Number of Children	919	544	188	1,010	9,418	975
Infants	10%	9%	7%	12%	8%	9%
Ages 1 to 2	13%	14%	8%	15%	11%	11%
Ages 3 to 5	17%	21%	20%	24%	18%	22%
Ages 6 to 9	25%	26%	26%	22%	24%	24%
Ages 10 to 13	21%	21%	33%	19%	21%	16%
Ages 14 and Older	15%	9%	19%	11%	17%	16%
Mandated	60%	61%	63%	60%	57%	59%
Physical Neglect	86%	78%	68%	81%	79%	76%
Physical Abuse	8%	15%	22%	12%	13%	14%
Sexual Abuse	5%	7%	10%	6%	8%	9%
Abandoned	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of Accepted Referrals to Date	1.62	1.24	1.16	1.55	1.47	0.82
Food Stamps	47%	45%	31%	46%	39%	25%

Region 6
Rates of Occurrence and Disproportionality Indices
For Children Referred to CPS, 2004 Cohort

Region 6		Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
Census Population		**10,361**	**7,414**	**12,259**	**15,625**	**200,074**
Total	Referrals	991	547	202	1,090	10,198
	Accepted Referrals	617	363	132	761	6,417
	Initial High Risk	535	267	94	583	4,982
	Removed From Home	111	55	14	93	718
	Placements Over 60 days	85	31	9	71	471
	Placements Over Two Years	36	15	7	25	188
Rate per 1,000 Population	Referrals	95.6	73.8	16.5	69.8	51.0
	Accepted Referrals	59.5	48.9	10.8	48.7	32.1
	Initial High Risk	51.7	36.0	7.7	37.3	24.9
	Removed From Home	10.8	7.4	1.2	5.9	3.6
	Placements Over 60 days	8.2	4.1	0.8	4.5	2.4
	Placements Over Two Years	3.4	2.1	0.6	1.6	0.9
Disproportionality Index (Rate Compared to Whites)	Referrals	1.88	1.45	0.32	1.37	1.00
	Accepted Referrals	1.86	1.53	0.34	1.52	1.00
	Initial High Risk	2.08	1.45	0.31	1.50	1.00
	Removed From Home	3.00	2.05	0.33	1.66	1.00
	Placements Over 60 days	3.48	1.76	0.32	1.92	1.00
	Placements Over Two Years	3.65	2.19	0.62	1.73	1.00
Disproportionality Index After Referral (Ratio of DI)	Referrals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Accepted Referrals	0.99	1.05	1.04	1.11	1.00
	Initial High Risk	1.11	1.00	0.95	1.09	1.00
	Removed From Home	1.60	1.42	1.02	1.21	1.00
	Placements GE Over days	1.86	1.22	0.99	1.40	1.00
	Placements Over Two Years	1.95	1.51	1.91	1.26	1.00

Region 6: Disproportionality Indices Children Referred to CPS, 2004 Cohort

These charts display the Disproportionality Index (DI) and Disproportionality Index After Referral (DIAR) by race for this DSHS region. The actual values are shown in Exhibit B6.2.

Indian Children, Region 6

WSIPP, 2008

Hispanic Children, Region 6

WSIPP, 2008

Black Children, Region 6

WSIPP, 2008

Legend: — Disproportionality Index — Disproportionality After Referral — White Children